



LIII
.A3L43
v.77

Federal Government

Funds for Education

1944-45 and 1945-46



Leaflet No. 77

LIII
.A3L43
v.77

✓ Federal Security Agency Watson B. Miller, *Administrator*
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION . John W. Studebaker, *Commissioner*

J
JAN 10 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office

Washington 25, D. C. — Price 10 cents

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1946

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD.....	II
INTRODUCTION.....	1
 REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION:	
Colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.....	3
Agricultural experiment stations.....	4
Cooperative agricultural extension service.....	9
Vocational education below college grade.....	16
Vocational rehabilitation.....	20
 EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION:	
National Defense and War Training.....	22
Assistance for war-affected localities.....	27
School lunches.....	30
Public Works advance planning.....	30
Education of veterans.....	31
 FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES.....	 32
 FUNDS FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	 35
 SUMMARY, 1946.....	 37

FOREWORD

Beginning with the year 1933-34, compilations have been made and reports issued by the U. S. Office of Education to show the annual amounts of funds provided by the Federal Government for education purposes. For the years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, these reports show the total amounts provided for various education purposes; they do not show, except for certain funds, the allotments to each State. The reports for the years since 1937, however, have been arranged to show by States and Territories the amounts allotted for each of the several specific purposes.

In the collection of data for this study, officials in the Government agencies concerned with the administration of the various funds have been very helpful. We are appreciative of their continued cooperation, without which this series of reports could not be made.

RALL I. GRIGSBY

Director of Auxiliary Services Division

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR EDUCATION 1944-45 AND 1945-46

By TIMON COVERT
Specialist in School Finance
U. S. Office of Education

INTRODUCTION

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT for many years has provided funds for education services which are rendered directly or indirectly by its own agencies or by other agencies which render service for the Federal Government. It also provides funds for distribution to the several States and Territories to assist them with their education programs. Since 1933, emergency funds have been used for education purposes in the several States and Territories.

Funds which the Federal Government uses through its own agencies are provided primarily for projects Nation-wide in scope, or at least more than State-wide. Such funds, of course, cannot be segregated by States.

This report deals principally with funds, regular and emergency, which the Federal Government provides for distribution to the States and Territories for education which can be segregated by States. Data and explanations are included regarding funds distributed to certain States which may be used in part, at least, for schools and those used by agencies of the Federal Government itself for education or activities relating thereto.

Every State and the Territory of Alaska have received grants of lands or land script from the Federal Government for education purposes. In most cases these lands or the receipts from their sales serve as permanent sources of yearly income for education in the respective States. Although originating in grants from the Federal Government, these lands and permanent funds are maintained by and belong to the respective States. Therefore, incomes from them for the years under consideration are not included in this report.

For many years the annual allotments of Federal Government funds to the States for education were limited principally to those for education of college grade. Since 1917, however, funds have been provided regularly for vocational education at the secondary school level and, since 1933, emergency funds have been provided for various types of schools or education services within the respective States.

The funds which were allotted or authorized¹ for various education purposes for each of the years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, are tabulated on the following pages. The principal ones are reported according to the specific purposes for which they were provided and analyzed in some detail with reference to their history, development, and legal authorizations. In addition, reports are included to show amounts paid to some, but not all, States for roads and grazing districts and/or schools from certain incomes of the Federal Government. There is also included a report which shows amounts authorized for use by agencies of the Federal Government for education purposes. The funds allotted to the States specifically for education are discussed under two headings—regular and emergency.

REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Funds which are appropriated year after year by the Federal Government for distribution to the several States and Territories for each of five specific education purposes during the years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, are described and listed in this section. They are tabulated so as to show the amount authorized under the law for each purpose. With one exception, the funds are reported in the same order in which they were first provided by the Federal Government for the respective purposes. Accordingly, the first funds listed are those for land-grant institutions.

Land and Money Grants for Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

In 1862, the Congress enacted a law which granted 30,000 acres of land from the public domain to the several States on the basis of the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which each State was entitled. The purpose of these grants was to assist the States in the establishment and maintenance of colleges for the "benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A provision of the law being that the moneys² derived from the sale of the land in each State shall constitute a perpetual and irreducible fund, the income from which is for the support of its college or colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.³

After the land-grant colleges had become fairly well established with the encouragement and financial assistance from the sale of land allotments, the States experienced much difficulty in supporting them. Consequently, in 1890 a law⁴ was enacted which provided for annual grants of funds from the Federal Government for the colleges then operating, or which thereafter might be established in accordance with the law of

¹ The amount allotted to a given State, i.e., the amount to which such State is entitled under the law, may not be the exact amount the State receives, for in some cases, if a State does not use its entire allotment, an amount equal to the unused portion is deducted from the following year's allotment.

² State legislatures were permitted to use 10 percent of the moneys for the purchase of lands for agriculture farms.

³ The law of 1862 requires that an annual report regarding the condition of each college be made to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent laws providing funds for these institutions place the administration of the disbursement under the Secretary of the Interior; this duty was transferred on July 1, 1939, by Presidential order to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

⁴ One of the sponsors of the law of 1862, providing grants of land to the States for their colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts was Representative Morrill. The law of 1890, providing money grants to the colleges, was sponsored by the same man, who had then become a United States Senator; consequently this law became known as the Second Morrill Act.

1862. The law of 1890 provided for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the current (1890) year for each State and Territory, with an increase of \$1,000 each year over the preceding year for 10 years, after which the annual appropriation was to be \$25,000.

In 1907, the Federal Government again came to the assistance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts when a law, known as the Nelson Amendment, was enacted. The Nelson Amendment to the Second Morrill Act provided, beginning with the year 1908, an appropriation of \$5,000 in addition to the \$25,000 provided by the original act, for each State and also for each Territory, with an increase of \$5,000 each year over the preceding year for a period of 4 years, after which time the annual amount under the amendment would continue to be \$25,000. Thus the total amount under both acts for each State was then \$50,000. Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of the amendment to the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, the last to provide for annual increases of Federal Government funds for colleges and universities of agriculture and mechanic arts, does not, however, provide continuing annual appropriations, as did the two laws which preceded it. The latter law makes the appropriation contingent upon annual action by the Congress. This act provides that \$980,000 may be appropriated annually for the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, to be distributed in flat grants of \$20,000 to each. In addition, the law provides for the appropriation of \$500,000 for the second year, \$1,000,000 for the third year, and \$1,500,000 for the fourth year and that the last of these amounts may be authorized by the Congress for each succeeding year. The \$1,500,000 appropriation is apportioned to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of all the States and Hawaii.

Funds for Agricultural Experiment Stations

Agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant institutions have received aid from the Federal Government since 1887. That year a law, known as the Hatch Act, was passed which provides that an appropriation of \$15,000 may be made each year for each State (or Territory), then established or to be established, to "aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scien-

TABLE 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by acts authorizing the allotments*¹

	Amounts ² appropriated in accordance with—				
State or Territory	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935		Total
			Flat grant	Basis of population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	\$1,275,000	\$1,275,000	\$980,000	1,500,000.00	\$5,030,000.00
Alabama	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,332.47	102,332.47
Arizona	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,698.05	75,698.05
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	22,248.29	92,248.29
California	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,833.74	148,833.74
Colorado	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,820.14	82,820.14
Connecticut	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,507.51	89,507.51
Delaware	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,041.61	73,041.61
Florida	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,655.11	91,655.11
Georgia	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,650.94	105,650.94
Idaho	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,990.36	75,990.36
Illinois	25,000	25,000	20,000	90,130.90	160,130.90
Indiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	39,121.30	109,121.30
Iowa	25,000	25,000	20,000	28,969.15	98,969.15
Kansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,554.99	90,554.99
Kentucky	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,477.04	102,477.04
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,978.88	96,978.88
Maine	25,000	25,000	20,000	9,669.36	79,669.36
Maryland	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,785.79	90,785.79
Massachusetts	25,000	25,000	20,000	49,266.57	119,266.57
Michigan	25,000	25,000	20,000	59,987.73	129,987.73
Minnesota	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,868.41	101,868.41
Mississippi	25,000	25,000	20,000	24,923.58	94,923.58
Missouri	25,000	25,000	20,000	43,194.22	113,194.22
Montana	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,385.05	76,385.05
Nebraska	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,017.57	85,017.57
Nevada	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,258.25	71,258.75
New Hampshire	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,609.75	75,609.75
New Jersey	25,000	25,000	20,000	47,479.80	117,479.80
New Mexico	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,069.62	76,069.62
New York	25,000	25,000	20,000	153,836.92	223,836.92
North Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	40,762.80	110,762.80
North Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,326.39	77,326.39
Ohio	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,836.31	148,836.31
Oklahoma	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,655.64	96,665.64
Oregon	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,436.51	82,436.51
Pennsylvania	25,000	25,000	20,000	112,990.38	182,990.38
Rhode Island	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,141.40	78,141.40
South Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,682.40	91,682.40
South Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,338.09	77,338.09
Tennessee	25,000	25,000	20,000	33,278.40	103,278.40
Texas	25,000	25,000	20,000	73,212.13	143,212.13
Utah	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,280.66	76,280.66
Vermont	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,099.89	74,099.89
Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	30,561.32	100,561.32
Washington	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,815.07	89,815.07
West Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,707.16	91,707.16
Wisconsin	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,809.17	105,809.17
Wyoming	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,861.72	72,861.72
Alaska	25,000	25,000	20,000		50,000.00
Hawaii	25,000	25,000		4,631.46	74,831.46
Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000			50,000.00

¹ Prepared in the Division of Records and Statistics, U. S. Office of Education.

² Exactly the same amounts apply to the fiscal year 1946.

tific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science." The law makes it the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of and to give advice concerning research by the experiment stations. The law also places certain duties upon the recipients of the grants. For example, each such station is required to file annual reports with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury of the United States and to prepare and publish special reports at regular intervals.

The second law (the Adams Act) increasing the amount of Federal aid for the agricultural experiment stations was enacted in 1906. The first year (1906) \$5,000 was appropriated under the act for each State (or Territory). The amount increased by \$2,000 each year for 5 years. Since then the annual appropriation has been \$15,000. By its wording this law appears to provide for continuing appropriations. However, since it is considered as supplementary to the former (Hatch) act which does not provide continuing appropriations, Congress makes annual appropriations for the amounts specified in both acts. The law of 1906 also increased the duties of the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the expenditure of the funds.

Nearly two more decades elapsed after the passage of the Adams Act, which had increased the amount of aid from the Federal Government for agricultural experiment station work in each State from \$15,000 to \$30,000 annually, before additional funds were provided. In 1925 a law (known as the Purnell Act) was passed which authorizes that \$60,000 may be appropriated annually for agricultural experiment station work in each State and Territory. This is in addition to funds provided under the two preceding acts. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the law.

While annual appropriations for the full amounts specified in the three acts have been made for agricultural experiment station work in each State, the Territories have not yet been approved for the entire amount in each case. The amounts which the Territories received for the years 1945 and 1946 in accordance with these three laws or amendments thereto are indicated in tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by acts authorizing the allotments ¹

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for appropriation in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	\$765,000	\$757,500	\$3,015,000	\$2,463,707.08	\$7,001,207.08
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	82,695.12	172,695.12
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,285.16	103,285.16
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	63,983.20	153,983.20
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	81,893.64	171,893.64
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,430.96	112,430.96
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,507.32	112,507.32
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,189.96	95,189.96
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	34,782.16	124,782.16
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	87,522.92	177,522.92
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,219.84	104,219.84
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	86,736.52	176,736.52
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,900.44	152,900.44
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,854.64	154,854.64
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	50,050.96	140,150.96
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	81,533.32	171,533.32
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	56,502.80	146,502.80
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,692.16	110,692.16
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,259.72	120,259.72
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	18,674.92	108,674.92
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	73,566.60	163,566.60
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,269.04	147,269.04
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	72,651.40	162,651.40
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	76,967.80	166,967.80
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,503.16	105,503.16
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	38,776.60	128,776.60
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,734.64	92,734.64
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	8,507.40	98,507.40
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	31,260.32	121,260.32
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,516.00	104,516.00
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	94,478.24	184,478.24
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	106,085.56	196,085.56
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,675.76	114,675.76
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,717.64	183,717.64
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,450.84	158,450.84
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,790.32	112,790.32
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	135,322.64	225,322.64
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,449.04	92,449.04
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	59,464.96	149,464.96
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,432.44	114,432.44
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	77,136.04	167,136.04
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	149,364.76	239,364.76
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,503.68	100,503.68
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,471.60	100,471.60
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	71,144.56	161,144.56
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	33,254.64	123,254.64
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	55,859.16	145,859.16
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,224.88	150,224.88
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	6,759.52	96,759.52
Alaska	15,000	7,500	15,000	2,252.44	39,752.44
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,186.40	99,186.40
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,213.24	143,213.24

¹ Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 3.—Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, by acts authorizing the allotments ¹

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for appropriation in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	\$765,000	\$757,500	\$3,020,000	\$2,663,708.00	\$7,206,208.00
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	89,423.98	179,423.98
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,392.26	104,392.26
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,148.00	159,148.00
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,718.14	178,718.14
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,243.47	114,243.47
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,382.95	114,382.95
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,622.44	95,622.44
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	37,680.70	127,680.70
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	94,499.88	184,499.88
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,404.82	105,404.82
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,841.72	183,841.72
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,142.18	158,142.18
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,803.53	159,803.53
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,614.75	143,614.75
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	89,327.80	178,327.80
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	61,211.39	151,211.39
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,408.10	112,408.10
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	32,781.37	122,781.37
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,231.15	110,231.15
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	79,697.18	169,697.18
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,041.49	152,041.49
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	78,610.71	168,610.71
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,175.72	173,175.72
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	16,687.31	106,687.31
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	41,505.16	131,505.16
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,962.52	92,962.52
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,216.35	99,216.35
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	33,865.35	123,865.35
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,725.69	105,725.69
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	102,351.45	192,351.45
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	114,926.05	204,926.05
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,411.59	116,411.59
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	101,527.46	191,527.46
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	73,409.01	163,409.01
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,689.53	114,689.53
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	146,599.59	236,599.59
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,653.11	92,653.11
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,344.59	154,344.59
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	26,082.74	116,082.74
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	63,564.08	173,564.08
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	161,288.81	251,288.81
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,336.91	101,336.91
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,274.80	101,274.80
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	77,043.23	167,043.23
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	36,025.87	126,025.87
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,514.12	150,514.12
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,188.75	155,188.75
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	7,294.44	97,294.44
Alaska	15,000	7,500	20,000	2,440.15	44,940.15
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,727.90	99,727.90
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,647.71	147,647.71

¹ Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 is the fourth and last law under which Federal Government funds are provided for agricultural experiment stations. The amounts to be appropriated as for other purposes named in the law, increased annually until 1940. In 1936, the first year the law was in operation, the amount authorized for experiment stations in the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico was \$600,000; in 1937 it was \$1,200,000; and it continued to increase at the same rate for 3 more years, when the annual amount became fixed at \$3,000,000. These amounts are in addition to the funds appropriated under the earlier laws. Like the provisions of the preceding acts, this one makes the appropriation each year contingent upon an annual appropriation authorization. Unlike the others, however, this one provides that the funds shall be allotted to each State and Territory in the same proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population of the entire 48 States and 3 Territories. Furthermore, it provides that no allotment or payment of funds shall be made to a given State or Territory in excess of the amount said State or Territory makes available from its own funds for experiment station work.

Funds for Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

The first legislation authorizing cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which became operative the following year. This law provides for permanent or continuing annual appropriations⁵ of \$10,000 for each State and \$4,100,000 for allotment to the 48 States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population of all the States. The allotments are made under the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the States are required to provide an amount each year equal to their respective shares of the \$4,100,000.

A law known as the Capper-Ketcham Act, was passed in 1928 "to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States" This law provides that an annual appropriation of \$980,000 may be made each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and

⁵ The full amount of \$4,100,000 was not provided until the year 1923. Beginning with \$800,000 in 1916, the annual amounts increased by \$500,000 over a period of 7 years.

home economics, to be allotted in equal amounts to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii.⁶ In addition, it provides that \$500,000 may be appropriated annually to be allotted, subject to the same conditions and limitations, with certain exceptions, as are the additional amounts appropriated under the original Smith-Lever Act. In order to participate, each State is required to provide an amount each year equal to its share of the \$500,000.

Under a law known as the Clark-McNary Act, passed in 1924, an amount, not to exceed \$100,000, may be appropriated annually to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with "appropriate officials of the various States, or in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelterbelts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growths, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: Provided, that except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year." Funds totaling \$58,140 were allotted to 36 States and to Puerto Rico for this purpose during the fiscal year 1945 and \$58,470 to the same number of States and Puerto Rico during 1946.

For some time previous to 1940, funds to supplement those authorized by the Smith-Lever Act were provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture and allotted on exactly the same basis. Since 1939 no such "Supplementary Cooperative" funds have been provided. For each of the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, however, funds were provided for allotment to assist with "Further Development" of agricultural extension work where considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. No funds for this particular supplementary purpose have been provided since then.

From time to time, other funds have been provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture for helping with the expense of agricultural cooperative extension work of a somewhat different nature. This work is designated "Additional Cooperative Extension Service" and the expense for which the funds are used includes that for salaries of specialists in economics and marketing. Allotments are made

⁶ A special law extends the benefits of such aid to Alaska.

TABLE 4.—Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by acts authorizing the allotments

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with 1—							Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper- Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional Cooperative	Bankhead- Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Appropriation Act of June 3, 1944	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	\$4,718,660.06	\$1,490,000.00	\$58,480	\$555,000.00	\$12,140,000.00	\$34,700	\$4,000,000	\$22,996,840.06
Alabama	151,596.66	37,220.03	1,620	3,724.15	502,475.28	1,620	80,000	778,256.12
Arizona	33,296.96	22,833.22	1,620		61,113.21			137,243.39
Arkansas	118,683.61	33,217.36		6,949.16	419,860.17	1,620	100,000	680,330.30
California	153,609.36	37,464.80	1,620		260,837.46		140,000	593,531.62
Colorado	48,141.19	24,638.47	1,260	27,395.83	110,836.10		88,000	300,271.59
Connecticut	49,469.04	24,799.96	1,620		57,650.95		30,000	163,539.95
Delaware	19,101.13	21,106.82			36,515.26		9,000	85,723.21
Florida	70,994.31	27,417.72	1,620		129,651.51		60,000	289,683.54
Georgia	156,817.49	37,854.95	1,620	26,432.70	511,293.31	1,620	120,000	855,638.45
Idaho	34,936.02	23,032.55	1,620	3,445.51	92,773.63	990	70,000	226,797.71
Illinois	159,515.89	38,183.11	1,620	10,736.90	371,653.23	1,620	120,000	703,329.13
Indiana	120,302.76	33,414.27	1,620		313,273.64		120,000	588,615.67
Iowa	114,139.96	32,664.80	1,620	28,020.63	354,375.33	1,620	140,000	672,440.72
Kansas	84,993.69	29,120.22		50,228.73	233,032.79	1,620	100,000	503,995.43
Kentucky	152,877.52	37,387.96	1,620		473,004.01		140,000	804,989.49
Louisiana	109,083.79	32,049.90	1,620		328,764.51		80,000	549,518.20
Maine	46,109.22	24,391.36	1,620	2,216.53	83,322.64	1,620	48,000	207,279.75
Maryland	63,063.69	26,453.25			108,235.27	1,620	32,000	231,372.21
Massachusetts	42,748.46	23,982.65	1,620		72,883.76		10,000	151,284.87
Michigan	139,007.00	35,688.96	1,620		332,829.40	1,620	90,000	600,765.36
Minnesota	110,427.47	32,213.31	1,620		348,555.43	1,620	110,000	604,436.21
Mississippi	135,402.66	33,250.62	1,620		524,051.38	1,620	120,000	817,944.66
Missouri	140,634.88	35,886.93		1,686.98	424,282.66		140,000	744,111.45
Montana	34,918.54	23,030.42	1,260	32,217.74	83,243.96	1,620	80,000	254,670.66
Nebraska	67,417.76	26,982.76			198,975.81		120,000	464,778.14
Nevada	14,795.47	20,583.19	1,620	49,781.81	25,698.11	1,200	24,000	98,231.85
New Hampshire	24,918.64	21,814.30	1,620	11,955.08	45,320.00		18,000	112,807.48
New Jersey	64,813.34	26,666.64	1,620	1,134.54	71,390.79		30,000	202,649.37
New Mexico	35,455.41	23,095.71		8,153.60	84,068.40		60,000	202,619.52
New York	175,677.81	40,148.61	1,620		282,400.98	1,620	70,000	571,467.40

TABLE 4.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by acts authorizing the allotments—CONTINUED*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with 1—							Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper- Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional Cooperative ²	Bankhead- Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Appropriation Act of 1944 ³	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Carolina	196,032.50	42,624.01	1,620		616,134.72		132,000	938,411.23
North Dakota	24,442.70	24,442.25	1,620	38,705.53	137,807.12		100,000	348,102.60
Ohio	174,344.00	39,986.40	1,620		411,078.06		120,000	747,028.46
Oklahoma	114,335.77	32,688.61		51,344.98	354,232.35	1,620	100,000	654,221.71
Oregon	49,965.31	23,860.31	1,620		112,951.25		65,000	254,396.87
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	48,839.18	1,260		348,623.69		70,000	716,045.80
Rhode Island	14,294.63	20,522.28			26,217.56		5,000	66,034.47
South Carolina	112,682.90	32,487.60	1,620	2,352.22	349,274.61	1,620	80,000	580,037.33
South Dakota	144,727.29	24,223.30		59,839.87	130,397.59	1,620	60,000	320,808.45
Tennessee	145,266.42	36,450.19	1,620		478,227.94		100,000	761,564.55
Texas	260,920.43	50,515.24	1,620	82,238.79	795,775.47		180,000	1,371,069.93
Utah	27,534.10	22,132.38	1,260	13,607.42	57,596.34		60,000	182,130.24
Vermont	26,902.05	22,055.51			58,269.54		30,000	144,300.91
Virginia	134,126.66	35,095.44	1,620	5,453.81	374,361.83	1,620	100,000	646,823.93
Washington	68,315.60	27,091.95	1,620		142,282.78		80,000	319,310.33
West Virginia	107,955.11	31,912.64			211,331.54	1,620	60,000	412,819.29
Wisconsin	114,455.52	32,703.17	1,620	1,214.93	337,178.24	1,620	120,000	608,791.66
Wyoming	21,256.35	21,368.92	1,260	19,571.91	46,185.03		30,000	139,642.21
Alaska	13,950.00	10,000.00					10,000	33,950.00
Hawaii	21,394.87	21,385.77	1,620	16,590.65	66,699.96	1,260	40,000	167,331.25
Puerto Rico	103,315.19				140,000.00		80,000	324,335.19
Reserve			340			470	9,000	9,810.00

¹ Computations made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Amount authorized in appropriation act to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

³ To encourage the production of food during the war emergency.

TABLE 5.—Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, by acts authorizing the allotments ¹

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with 1—							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
State or Territory	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative ²	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945	Total
Total	\$4,718,660.06	\$1,490,000.00	\$58,480	\$555,000.00	\$12,140,000.00	\$34,700	\$4,410,000.00	\$23,394,062.71
Alabama	151,596.66	37,220.03	1,620	3,724.15	502,475.28	1,620	171,186.78	869,442.90
Arizona	33,296.96	22,833.22		61,113.21	61,113.21		26,890.00	144,133.39
Arkansas	118,683.61	33,217.36		6,949.16	419,860.17		141,874.18	722,204.46
California	153,609.36	37,464.80	1,620		260,837.46	1,620	100,001.40	553,533.02
Colorado	48,441.19	24,638.47	1,260	27,395.83	110,836.10		82,229.50	294,501.09
Connecticut	49,469.04	24,759.96	1,620		51,650.95		20,108.91	153,648.86
Delaware	19,101.13	21,106.32			36,515.26		8,859.77	85,582.98
Florida	70,994.31	27,417.72	1,620		129,651.91		53,905.39	263,586.93
Georgia	156,817.49	37,854.95	1,620	26,432.70	511,293.31	1,620	174,315.50	909,953.95
I Idaho	34,936.02	23,032.55	1,620	3,445.51	92,773.63	990	61,820.77	218,618.48
Illinois	159,515.89	38,183.11	1,620	10,756.90	371,653.23	1,620	124,769.89	708,069.02
Indiana	120,302.76	33,414.27	1,620		313,278.64		104,058.03	572,673.70
Iowa	114,139.96	32,664.80	1,620	28,020.63	354,375.33	1,620	118,639.52	651,080.24
Kansas	84,993.69	29,120.22		50,228.73	233,032.79	1,620	77,360.09	481,355.52
Kentucky	152,977.52	37,387.96	1,950		473,004.01		160,730.10	826,049.59
Louisiana	109,083.79	32,049.90	1,620		326,764.51		108,842.94	578,361.14
Maine	46,109.22	24,391.36	1,620	2,216.53	83,322.64	1,620	37,467.47	196,747.22
Maryland	63,063.69	26,453.25			108,235.37	1,620	31,306.71	230,678.92
Massachusetts	42,748.46	23,982.65	1,620		72,883.76		18,763.66	159,998.53
Michigan	139,007.00	35,688.96	1,620		332,829.40	1,620	110,994.82	621,760.18
Minnesota	110,427.47	32,213.31	1,620		348,555.43	1,620	116,574.57	611,010.78
Mississippi	135,402.66	35,250.62	1,620		524,051.38	1,620	178,842.19	876,786.85
Missouri	140,634.88	35,886.93		1,686.98	424,282.66	1,620	163,443.30	767,554.75
Montana	34,918.54	23,030.42	1,260	32,217.74	83,243.96		52,439.55	227,110.21
Nebraska	67,417.76	26,982.76	1,620	48,781.81	198,975.81		73,502.31	418,280.45
Nevada	14,795.47	20,583.19		11,955.08	25,698.11	1,200	21,021.74	95,253.59
New Hampshire	24,918.64	21,814.30	1,620	1,134.54	45,320.00		12,083.76	106,891.26
New Jersey	64,818.34	26,666.64	1,620	8,153.60	71,390.79		20,033.94	192,683.31
New Mexico	35,455.41	23,095.71	1,620		64,068.40		67,632.07	210,251.59
New York	175,677.81	40,148.61	1,620		282,400.98	1,620	93,102.35	594,569.75

TABLE 5.—Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, by acts authorizing the allotments—CONTINUED

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with 1.—							Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative ²	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Carolina	196,032.50	42,624.01			616,134.72		211,514.23	1,067,925.46
North Dakota	46,527.70	24,442.25	1,620	38,705.53	137,807.12		71,799.08	320,901.68
Ohio	174,344.00	39,986.40	1,620		411,078.06		138,758.19	765,786.65
Oklahoma	114,335.77	32,688.61	1,620	51,344.98	354,232.35	1,620	118,588.79	672,810.50
Oregon	49,965.31	24,860.31	1,620		112,951.25		52,979.98	242,376.85
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	48,859.18	1,260		348,623.69		116,598.78	762,644.53
Rhode Island	14,294.63	20,522.28			26,217.56		3,506.05	64,540.52
South Carolina	112,682.90	32,437.60	1,620	2,352.22	349,274.61	1,620	116,829.74	616,867.07
South Dakota	44,727.29	24,223.30		59,839.87	130,397.99	1,620	69,170.25	329,978.70
Tennessee	145,266.42	36,450.19	1,620		478,227.94		162,583.60	824,148.15
Texas	260,920.43	50,515.24	1,620	82,238.79	795,775.47		275,252.46	1,466,322.39
Utah	27,534.10	22,132.38	1,260	13,607.42	57,596.34		51,339.54	173,469.78
Vermont	26,902.05	22,055.51	1,620	5,453.81	58,369.54		25,578.39	139,879.30
Virginia	134,126.66	35,095.44	1,620		374,361.83	1,620	125,730.92	672,554.85
Washington	68,315.60	27,091.95	1,620		142,282.78		68,387.08	307,697.41
West Virginia	107,955.11	31,912.64			211,331.54	1,620	67,886.24	420,705.53
Wisconsin	114,455.52	32,703.17	1,620	1,214.93	337,178.24	1,620	112,537.83	601,329.69
Wyoming	21,256.35	21,368.92	1,260	19,571.91	46,185.03		49,290.70	158,932.91
Alaska ³	13,950.00	10,000.00						23,950.00
Hawaii	21,394.87	21,385.77	1,620	16,590.65	66,699.96	1,260	26,569.59	153,900.84
Puerto Rico ³	103,315.19				140,000.00			244,935.19
Reserve			10			470	12,297.35	12,777.35

¹ Computations made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.² Amount authorized in appropriation act to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.³ Alaska received \$6,000 Emergency War Food funds and Puerto Rico \$60,000 in 1946 in addition to amounts shown.

to the States and the Territory of Hawaii and in such amounts as the Secretary may deem necessary. In 1945 and again in 1946, 24 States and the Territory of Hawaii received allotments of such funds totaling \$555,000.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizes that funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics may be appropriated annually. Beginning with \$8,000, 000 for this purpose the first year (1936), the law provided for an increase of \$1,000,000 each year until the amount was \$12,000,000. Accordingly, the amount was \$12,000,000 for each of the 2 years, covered by this report, plus \$140,000 by special enactment, for Puerto Rico. Of the amount provided each year, \$980,000 is paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares. The remainder is paid to each State and to Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the 48 States and Hawaii. The States and the Territory of Hawaii are not required to raise funds of their own to match those provided by the Federal Government for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the allotment of funds under this act to any State or Hawaii for extension work is made only if such State or Territory has complied with the provisions of other acts which do require that the Federal Government funds for agricultural extension work be matched by State or Territorial funds.

The foregoing Bankhead-Jones Act was amended by an Act of June 6, 1945, known as the Bankhead-Flannagan Law, (P. L.—79th Cong., 1st sess.) as follows:

In order to further develop the cooperative extension system . . . there are hereby authorized to be appropriated . . .

- (1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year; (2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and
- (3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

The funds authorized by the Bankhead-Flannagan Law are allotted to the States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner as are those authorized for allotment by the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. The amount allotted under this law for the year 1946 was \$4,410,000.

A law known as the Norris-Doxey Act, which was approved May 18, 1937, authorizes that funds not to exceed \$2,500,000 for cooperative farm forestry may be appropriated annually. Allot-

ments are made from such funds by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and Territories for the purpose of assisting the land-grant colleges in teaching the benefits to be derived from and in promoting the planting of forest trees and shrubs on farms. The appropriations under this law for each of the 2 years 1945 and 1946 when 21 States and 1 Territory received allotments of funds, totaled \$34,230.

The use of funds was authorized for allotment to the States and Territories in the Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 for the purpose of promoting the production of Emergency War Food. These funds were used in part for Extension Service. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, the amount allotted for this purpose was \$4,000,000, but the authorization was rescinded before the allotment for 1946 was carried into effect, excepting that Alaska received \$6,500 and Puerto Rico \$60,000 for the latter year.

Funds for Vocational Education Below College Grade, Including the Training of Teachers to Conduct Such Education

The use of Federal Government funds for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, was authorized for vocational education in each of the 48 States by provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917; by appropriations for these years under the terms of two special laws extending the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act to the Territory of Hawaii and the Island of Puerto Rico; and by provisions of the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936, to each of the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

A provision of the Smith-Hughes Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined in amount at least equal to the total amount of Federal Government funds expended in the State from this source. A similar provision of the George-Deen Act requires⁷ the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal Government funds annually until the close of the year ended June 30, 1942; after that year such requirement will increase 10 percent annually until it will have reached 100 percent.

⁷ The States and Territories are required to match, dollar for dollar, the funds provided by this act (in order to receive such funds) to assist them in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subjects.

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to the States and Territories for Vocational Education of the types indicated below college grade for each of the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1946, by acts authorizing the allotments¹

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith- Hughes Act of 1917					Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936							Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, in- dustry and home economics	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distribu- tive occu- pations	Teacher training	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Total.....	\$3,058,452.99	\$3,111,913.15	\$1,114,755.89	\$7,285,122.03	\$4,066,465.00	\$4,056,857.50	\$4,051,677.50	\$1,254,000.00	\$1,054,000.00	\$14,483,000.00	\$21,768,122.03		
Alabama.....	103,607.31	34,812.93	21,624.64	160,044.88	165,719.16	57,301.14	132,551.46	24,372.90	19,772.84	399,717.50	559,762.38		
Arizona.....	17,046.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,046.56	20,000.00	20,000.00	21,808.75	10,000.00	10,000.00	81,808.75	118,855.31		
Arkansas.....	79,524.59	17,566.69	14,880.11	111,971.39	137,342.77	32,163.70	101,740.90	16,771.22	13,605.87	301,624.46	413,595.85		
California.....	105,080.02	199,385.48	52,725.66	357,191.16	82,722.13	239,874.84	134,435.59	59,426.54	48,210.56	564,669.66	921,860.82		
Colorado.....	27,908.18	24,027.30	10,000.00	61,935.48	31,200.11	33,477.04	35,704.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	120,381.87	182,317.35		
Connecticut.....	28,879.79	47,104.90	13,047.03	89,031.72	20,000.00	61,706.79	36,947.76	14,705.18	11,929.77	145,289.50	234,321.22		
Delaware.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00		
Florida.....	44,629.98	42,534.53	14,483.39	101,647.90	37,662.77	61,235.35	57,097.99	16,324.08	13,243.13	185,563.32	287,211.22		
Georgia.....	107,427.43	43,674.04	23,844.09	174,945.56	168,747.95	67,539.82	137,438.78	26,874.42	21,802.23	422,403.20	597,348.76		
Idaho.....	18,245.86	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,245.86	24,996.07	28,000.00	33,343.10	10,000.00	10,000.00	88,339.17	126,585.03		
Illinois.....	109,401.87	236,290.75	60,281.44	405,974.06	120,784.80	266,080.59	139,964.81	67,942.58	55,119.31	649,892.09	1,055,866.15		
Indiana.....	80,709.33	76,777.24	26,165.15	183,651.72	100,734.47	100,434.53	103,256.61	29,490.46	23,924.53	357,840.60	541,492.32		
Iowa.....	76,199.97	44,097.97	19,375.18	139,673.12	114,850.24	61,823.17	97,487.49	21,837.56	17,716.01	313,714.47	453,387.59		
Kansas.....	54,873.43	30,664.37	13,747.66	99,285.46	74,889.25	45,924.72	70,203.09	15,494.84	12,570.39	219,082.29	318,367.75		
Kentucky.....	104,617.70	34,543.92	21,721.32	160,882.94	155,596.46	60,943.55	133,844.11	24,481.87	19,861.24	394,727.23	555,610.17		
Louisiana.....	72,500.33	39,876.53	18,044.03	130,420.89	105,366.56	58,072.27	92,754.31	20,337.24	16,498.85	293,029.23	423,450.12		
Maine.....	26,421.38	13,952.85	10,000.00	50,374.23	21,749.87	25,804.99	33,802.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	101,357.42	151,731.65		
Maryland.....	38,827.09	43,940.16	13,901.97	96,669.22	30,306.79	60,598.72	49,673.98	15,668.77	12,711.49	168,959.75	265,628.97		
Massachusetts.....	23,962.29	156,973.05	32,950.51	213,885.85	160,360.12	30,656.49	30,656.49	37,138.18	30,128.84	278,283.63	492,169.48		
Michigan.....	94,395.37	40,516.74	40,121.05	275,033.16	107,449.71	168,658.56	120,766.03	45,220.02	36,685.33	478,779.65	733,812.81		
Minnesota.....	73,483.52	56,538.22	21,314.26	151,336.00	112,651.24	72,216.39	94,012.16	24,023.08	19,489.04	322,591.91	473,827.91		
Mississippi.....	91,758.05	17,606.23	16,669.41	126,033.69	173,130.06	30,094.12	117,391.93	13,787.92	15,241.95	354,575.98	480,609.67		
Missouri.....	95,586.50	79,745.65	28,889.20	204,221.35	138,861.80	102,275.35	122,289.92	32,560.72	26,415.31	422,403.10	626,624.45		
Montana.....	18,233.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,233.08	21,722.85	20,000.00	23,326.74	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,049.59	123,282.67		
Nebraska.....	42,013.00	20,911.49	10,044.06	72,968.55	61,474.07	31,445.61	53,749.91	11,320.56	10,000.00	167,990.15	240,958.70		
Nevada.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00		
New Hampshire.....	10,916.08	11,519.36	11,519.36	32,435.44	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,435.44		
New Jersey.....	40,110.98	138,072.60	31,755.49	209,939.07	154,498.79	51,316.54	51,316.54	35,791.28	29,036.14	290,642.74	500,581.81		
New Mexico.....	18,625.91	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,625.91	22,006.02	20,000.00	23,829.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,835.34	124,461.25		
New York.....	121,227.66	454,140.48	102,889.36	678,257.50	90,128.70	490,317.27	155,094.30	115,965.52	94,078.55	945,584.34	1,623,841.84		

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to the States and Territories for Vocational Education of the types indicated below college grade for each of the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1946, by acts authorizing the allotments¹—CONTINUED

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith- Hughes Act of 1917				Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936							Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, in- dustry and home economics	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distribu- tive occu- pations	Teacher training	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North Carolina	136,121.24	39,621.76	27,263.01	203,006.11	204,758.57	73,541.54	174,148.73	30,727.86	24,928.38	508,105.08	711,111.19	
North Dakota	26,727.59	10,000.00	10,000.00	46,727.59	40,464.04	20,000.00	34,194.31	10,000.00	10,000.00	114,658.35	161,385.94	
Ohio	120,251.71	187,619.89	52,727.37	360,598.97	134,326.32	223,798.31	153,845.70	59,428.47	48,212.13	619,610.93	980,209.90	
Oklahoma	76,343.25	35,777.75	17,834.53	129,955.53	114,801.13	54,075.90	97,670.80	20,101.12	16,307.29	302,956.24	432,911.77	
Oregon	29,242.91	21,624.35	10,000.00	60,867.26	31,926.62	31,957.86	37,412.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	121,296.80	182,164.06	
Pennsylvania	173,636.29	267,902.21	75,570.33	517,108.83	112,874.68	345,579.65	222,144.00	85,174.53	69,098.95	834,871.81	1,351,980.64	
Rhode Island	10,000.00	26,574.47	10,000.00	46,574.47	113,098.26	26,769.77	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	86,769.77	133,344.24	
South Carolina	75,133.83	18,957.72	14,501.64	108,593.19	113,098.26	37,813.81	96,123.51	16,344.64	13,259.81	276,640.03	385,233.22	
South Dakota	25,410.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	45,410.21	37,919.17	20,000.00	32,608.90	10,000.00	10,000.00	110,428.07	155,838.28	
Tennessee	98,975.43	41,778.64	22,257.28	163,011.35	157,390.76	63,084.71	126,625.59	25,085.95	20,351.30	392,538.31	555,549.66	
Texas	183,600.31	118,412.35	48,965.81	350,978.47	266,461.04	163,653.81	234,891.61	55,188.86	44,772.68	764,973.00	1,115,951.47	
Utah	12,829.83	12,425.05	10,000.00	35,254.88	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	115,254.88	
Vermont	12,367.35	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,367.35	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,367.35	
Virginia	90,824.39	38,421.93	20,440.05	149,686.37	121,715.14	65,048.76	116,197.44	23,037.77	18,689.69	344,688.80	494,375.17	
Washington	42,669.95	37,498.43	13,252.74	93,421.12	72,001.32	53,662.34	54,590.40	14,937.03	12,117.86	177,328.95	270,750.07	
West Virginia	71,674.47	21,730.78	14,518.20	107,923.45	65,717.99	52,665.84	91,697.73	26,363.31	13,274.95	239,719.82	347,643.27	
Wisconsin	76,430.87	68,294.34	23,949.92	168,675.13	108,943.43	86,714.28	97,782.90	26,993.70	21,898.99	342,333.30	511,008.43	
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00	
Alaska					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Hawaii 2	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00	
Puerto Rico 2	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	133,772.68	30,194.61	87,354.21	16,081.82	13,046.59	280,449.91	385,449.91	
District of Columbia					20,000.00	25,493.89	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,493.89	85,493.89	

¹ Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

² Amounts in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 by special authorization.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides for continuing or permanent appropriations. The amount available for annual allotment to the 48 States on the basis of population under this act is \$7,000,000 divided and allotted as follows: \$3,000,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States Census; \$3,000,000 for salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the urban population of each is to the total urban population in the United States; and \$1,000,000 for cooperation with the States in the training of teachers allotted to the States in the proportion which the population of each is to the total population in the United States. The act also provides that the additional sums of \$27,000, \$50,000, and \$90,000 may be used each year to guarantee a minimum allotment of \$10,000 to each State for each of these three purposes.

Contingent upon annual appropriations, the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act extend to the Territory of Hawaii by a law of 1924 and to Puerto Rico by a law of 1931. The former law authorizes that in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, \$30,000 may be appropriated annually for Hawaii, and the latter, that \$105,000 may be appropriated annually for Puerto Rico.

Beginning with 1930 and extending through 8 years, appropriations for the further development of vocational education were made to supplement the funds which are appropriated annually under the terms of the Smith-Hughes Law. These supplementary appropriations were authorized by the George-Reed Act of 1929 and the George-Ellzey Act of 1934; a third law, the George-Deen Act of 1936, now provides for additional funds for the further development of vocational education. It became operative with the year beginning July 1, 1937, but is not limited to a certain number of years, as were its two predecessors.

The George-Deen Act provides that an annual appropriation of \$14,200,000 may be made for distribution to the States and Territories, according to certain population figures for five specific education purposes and, in addition, an appropriation of \$283,000 to guarantee certain minimum amounts for all States and Territories. By the terms of the act, the \$14,200,000 shall be

apportioned to the States and Territories as follows: \$4,000,000 for instruction in agricultural subjects, in the proportion that the farm population of each State or Territory is to the total farm population of the Nation; \$4,000,000 for instruction in home economics subjects, in the proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population; \$4,000,000 for instruction in trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the non-farm population of each is to the total nonfarm population; and \$1,200,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive subjects and \$1,000,000 for teacher training in agricultural, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the total population of each State and Territory is to the total population of the Nation. The additional amount of \$283,000 is provided to guarantee that no State or Territory, owing to limited population, will receive less than \$20,000 for instruction in each of three basic subjects—agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry, and that none will receive less than \$10,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive occupation subjects or for teacher training in agricultural, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects.

Funds for Vocational Rehabilitation

Federal Government funds for the purpose of cooperating with the several States in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry were provided for the first time under provisions of a law enacted June 2, 1920. That law provided annual appropriations for 4 years. Similar laws of 1924, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1943, and annually since then have provided continuously for yearly appropriations for the purpose of assisting the States with vocational rehabilitation. A constant requirement which the States have had to meet in order to receive the assistance is that each one spend funds of its own for the purpose, equal in amount to those expended in the State from the Federal Government.

Previous to 1944, definite amounts were authorized for appropriation to the 48 States and Puerto Rico. Special acts provided funds for Hawaii and the District of Columbia. A law enacted in July 1943, however, authorizes payment to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on the basis of one-half of the approved expense of vocational rehabilitation. The District of Columbia receives a special allotment.

The 1943 law, the one now in effect, provides that, to be approvable, a State plan for vocational rehabilitation shall "designate the State board for vocational education as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan," excepting any State which provides a special board for administering the rehabilitation of its adult blind persons. Accordingly, in 1945, 23 States had such special boards and these boards received funds for this type of rehabilitation.

The amounts made available to the States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia to assist them with the expense of vocational rehabilitation for each of the 2 years 1945 and 1946 are indicated in table 7.

TABLE 7.—Funds made available to States and Territories for vocational rehabilitation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946 ¹

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	1945	1946	State, Territory, or District of Columbia	1945	1946
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	\$8,194,415.42	\$11,672,112.27			
Alabama	142,735.99	206,040.27	New Hampshire	\$ 42,524.42	\$34,672.97
Arizona	29,550.61	35,993.87	New Jersey	228,255.44	328,906.77
Arkansas	116,237.90	155,746.40	New Mexico	27,424.21	43,460.72
California	407,133.63	664,186.20	New York	444,093.97	803,596.54
Colorado	34,674.16	52,169.64			
Connecticut	172,476.11	265,157.35	North Carolina	390,494.79	478,595.44
Delaware	64,687.61	90,807.29	North Dakota	44,307.04	43,377.97
Florida	213,643.95	317,939.17	Ohio	262,509.77	305,167.77
Georgia	400,220.04	751,139.92	Oklahoma	158,871.22	205,347.02
Idaho	20,924.92	34,774.38	Oregon	73,220.20	84,035.29
Illinois	471,348.67	525,176.26	Pennsylvania	399,648.00	902,151.15
Indiana	205,807.81	241,721.05			
Iowa	75,736.65	114,000.76	Rhode Island	43,424.20	65,910.05
Kansas	101,493.94	134,960.89	South Carolina	188,216.44	233,062.19
Kentucky	182,155.78	193,394.91	South Dakota	36,566.30	42,421.24
Louisiana	165,827.10	198,446.01	Tennessee	260,455.72	321,899.27
Maine	66,086.61	90,456.56	Texas	403,734.94	535,318.33
Maryland	81,263.11	112,532.05	Utah	31,507.57	56,896.23
Massachusetts	124,724.85	202,228.28	Vermont	55,922.53	63,280.60
Michigan	360,373.57	634,276.59	Virginia	151,769.42	161,011.99
Minnesota	119,161.34	159,438.99	Washington	98,809.58	148,293.58
Mississippi	187,007.86	259,581.02	West Virginia	176,941.91	254,938.66
Missouri	129,948.66	218,221.84	Wisconsin	410,835.66	392,115.21
Montana	46,899.50	77,036.44	Wyoming	15,453.63	31,856.41
Nebraska	119,559.08	120,324.55	Hawaii	31,715.36	51,595.93
Nevada	6,049.41	8,147.93	Puerto Rico	83,455.07	112,402.32
			District of Columbia	88,524.17	107,900.00

¹ Computations made by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency.

EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED OR EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION IN THE STATES

The Congress authorized the use of Federal Government funds for a number of different emergency purposes relating to education, or to the welfare of those attending school during the 2 years ended June 30, 1946. These purposes include war training, school building construction, school maintenance, and the education of children of working mothers. This section describes the most significant of these authorizations and shows amounts allotted or expended for each such purpose.

Funds for National Defense and War Training

Funds have been provided for national defense and war training in accordance with acts of Congress, during the period beginning in June 1940, and closing with the present (1946) fiscal year.⁸ For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, they were provided, as they had been for the 2 preceding years, in the annual Appropriation Act for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies (P. L. 373, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) which was approved June 28, 1944. The specific purposes for which the funds were provided and the amounts authorized in the law were as follows: (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade . . . not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto—with the provision that not to exceed \$3,000,000 could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment; (2) for the cost of short courses of college grade . . . \$4,000,000, together with not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto—with a provision that not to exceed 12½ percent could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment; (3) for the cost of vocational courses of less-than-college grade in food production, \$10,500,000 together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto—with the provision that not to exceed 12½ percent could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment.

⁸ For a description of the various acts providing funds for the years preceding 1945, see U. S. Office of Education Leaflet No. 76.

TABLE 8.—Allotment of funds for vocational defense training in secondary schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by State or Territory ¹

State, Territory, or Dist. of Columbia	Out-of-school youth	Preemployment and refresher courses	Equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	\$11,198,656.85	\$34,360,042.34	\$3,211,768.21	\$48,770,467.40
Alabama	462,897.30	768,451.99	27,828.81	1,259,178.10
Arizona	126,793.60	263,757.77	83,176.20	473,727.57
Arkansas	546,446.78	117,149.00	10,592.79	674,188.57
California	270,083.47	3,788,566.90	95,854.87	4,154,505.24
Colorado	82,887.02	486,615.50	87,209.79	656,712.31
Connecticut	6,902.08	372,280.14	22,410.39	401,592.61
Delaware	18,882.63	333,874.58	4,827.95	357,585.16
Florida	482,125.26	750,840.89	477,113.06	1,710,079.21
Georgia	351,348.14	520,499.92	118,670.02	990,518.08
Idaho	119,658.69	97,173.16	36,670.94	253,502.79
Illinois	316,748.26	935,423.81	6,011.49	1,258,183.56
Indiana	96,671.54	543,218.00	66,261.01	706,170.55
Iowa	88,289.79	140,550.70	48,998.33	277,838.82
Kansas	240,678.59	315,480.00	57,472.45	613,631.04
Kentucky	361,491.01	341,530.71	10,026.67	713,048.39
Louisiana	658,601.85	440,044.00	110,360.83	1,209,006.68
Maine	28,449.00	164,005.04	14,147.48	206,601.52
Maryland	161,179.64	423,176.84	16,042.31	600,398.79
Massachusetts	10,596.90	608,686.82	20,947.79	640,231.51
Michigan	225,706.29	848,344.30	942.58	1,074,975.17
Minnesota	288,438.12	668,115.95	8,264.95	964,819.02
Mississippi	731,634.41	492,340.00	35,408.41	1,259,382.82
Missouri	256,446.54	912,200.00	50,455.94	1,219,102.48
Montana	59,935.08	12,494.78	321.60	72,751.46
Nebraska	111,361.34	131,773.00	37,469.38	280,603.72
Nevada	10,818.94	6,000.00		16,818.94
New Hampshire	35,731.28	156,037.15	20,387.99	212,156.42
New Jersey	53,742.66	604,835.00	3,794.56	662,372.22
New Mexico	54,266.30	91,046.50	154.62	145,467.42
New York	375,199.56	4,772,201.76	70,694.62	5,218,095.94
North Carolina	499,487.28	236,453.73	43,562.13	779,503.14
North Dakota	113,874.82	4,470.00		118,344.82
Ohio	122,113.28	1,453,016.84	263,973.47	1,839,103.59
Oklahoma	422,150.15	206,733.53	23,432.79	652,316.27
Oregon	108,039.11	1,646,517.17	51,317.14	1,805,873.42
Pennsylvania	322,552.06	3,282,292.76	96,629.82	3,701,474.64
Rhode Island	1,513.75	277,094.34	2,285.14	280,893.23
South Carolina	314,050.35	122,294.00	42,401.78	478,746.13
South Dakota	8,653.42	63,200.00	378.19	72,231.61
Tennessee	353,366.11	582,780.82	59,100.90	995,247.83
Texas	1,058,455.11	918,166.45	19,463.52	1,996,085.08
Utah	88,643.50	860,071.80	131,622.20	1,080,337.30
Vermont	66,256.26	72,266.92	6,447.42	144,970.60
Virginia	383,014.19	435,646.77	7,868.30	826,529.26
Washington	197,338.73	2,772,745.10	295,114.59	3,265,198.42
West Virginia	209,550.58	467,868.75	315,970.65	993,389.98
Wisconsin	162,411.65	436,064.86	6,201.24	604,677.75
Wyoming	30,460.05	131,980.68	14,682.37	177,123.10
Hawaii	9,702.62	60,000.00	281,000.00	350,702.62
Puerto Rico	82,050.16	110,663.81	6,545.23	199,259.20
District of Columbia	10,961.80	113,000.00	1,251.50	125,213.30

¹ Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

TABLE 9.—*Payment for vocational defense training in secondary schools for the period July 1, 1945, to January 28, 1946, by State* ¹

State or Territory	Out-of-school youth	Preemployment and refresher courses	Equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	\$382,547.66	\$19,904.01	\$133,210.84	\$535,662.51
Arizona	3,039.90	1,187.50	4,001.24	8,228.64
Arkansas	59,336.18	15.68	262.65	59,614.51
California	125.29	1,777.28	15,758.12	17,660.69
Colorado		1,594.14		1,594.14
Delaware	150.00			150.00
Florida	540.00		938.58	1,478.58
Georgia	25,411.11		4,862.58	30,273.69
Idaho			902.33	902.33
Illinois		989.11	793.61	1,782.72
Iowa	7,500.00	157.50	37.50	7,695.00
Kansas	7,037.85		40,972.34	48,010.19
Kentucky	10,000.00		1,276.85	11,276.85
Louisiana	1,026.29		220.77	1,247.06
Maryland	28.55			28.55
Michigan	15.01		1,575.12	1,590.13
Minnesota	29,111.04		155.00	29,266.04
Mississippi	5,000.00			5,000.00
Missouri			281.61	281.61
Montana	468.90	533.50		1,002.40
Nebraska			441.10	441.10
New Hampshire		172.95		172.95
New York		2,702.52		2,702.52
North Carolina	32,723.45	60.94		32,784.39
Ohio	17,658.40			17,658.40
Oklahoma	2,100.00		772.44	2,872.44
Oregon	131.58			131.58
Pennsylvania	45,661.29		1,249.12	46,910.41
Rhode Island		30.00		30.00
South Carolina	70,464.93	157.84		70,622.77
Tennessee	17,000.00		382.95	17,382.95
Texas	86.22		76.56	162.78
Utah	2,000.00		1,206.75	3,206.75
Vermont	441.95			441.95
Virginia	25,000.00		202.32	25,202.32
Washington	2,118.06	1,483.80	48,445.22	52,047.08
West Virginia	3,692.95	366.25	8,321.43	12,380.63
Wisconsin	13,103.71		74.67	13,178.38
Wyoming	1,500.00	8,600.00		10,100.00
Puerto Rico	75.00	75.00		150.00

¹ Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

The sum of \$175,000 was made available to the U. S. Office of Education for the expenses of visual aids in connection with the war training program.

For general administrative expenses to enable the Office of Education to carry out the war training program the sum of \$866,700 was authorized.

Provision was made for bringing the war training program to a close in the annual Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, for the Department of Labor, the Federal

Security Agency, and related independent agencies (P. L. 124, 79th Cong., 1st sess.) which was approved July 3, 1945. The paragraph in the law dealing with this program is worded as follows: Salaries and expenses (national defense):

For all expenses necessary to enable the Office of Education to liquidate the program provided for during prior fiscal years under the head Education and Training, Defense Workers (national defense) including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$384,900: *Provided*, that equipment purchased during prior fiscal years from appropriations under the heading "Education and Training, Defense Workers (national defense)," in accordance with proposals submitted by educational agencies and approved by the U. S. Commissioner of Education, shall remain the property of the agency designated in the proposal and approved by the Commissioner to purchase and to hold title to such equipment, and that the supplies authorized by the Commissioner to be purchased shall remain the property of the agency authorized to purchase such supplies: *Provided further*, That no school or school system shall be required to surrender possession or use of any property or equipment which it is using in educational or training programs.

TABLE 10.—Allotment of funds for food production, war training in secondary schools, for the period July 8 to December 31, 1945, by State ¹

State or District of Columbia	Amount	State or District of Columbia	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total.....	\$1,587,923.63		
Arizona.....	6,490.00	New Jersey.....	11,420.00
Arkansas.....	80,890.00	New Mexico.....	13,040.00
California.....	37,860.00	New York.....	8,250.00
Colorado.....	8,580.00		
Delaware.....	4,780.00	North Carolina.....	101,380.00
Florida.....	33,580.00	North Dakota.....	5,880.00
		Ohio.....	13,400.00
Georgia.....	152,810.00	Oklahoma.....	78,830.00
Idaho.....	12,680.00	Oregon.....	9,130.00
Illinois.....	51,760.00	Pennsylvania.....	36,600.00
Indiana.....	4,860.00		
Iowa.....	3,580.00	South Carolina.....	87,130.00
Kentucky.....	71,920.00	Tennessee.....	32,500.00
		Texas.....	226,150.00
Louisiana.....	91,580.00	Utah.....	1,520.00
Maryland.....	18,100.00	Vermont.....	5,000.00
Michigan.....	23,610.00	Virginia.....	93,710.00
Minnesota.....	54,140.00		
Mississippi.....	75,050.00	Washington.....	7,220.00
Missouri.....	68,130.00	West Virginia.....	22,740.00
		Wisconsin.....	8,970.00
Montana.....	12,930.00	Wyoming.....	2,640.00
Nebraska.....	2,633.63		
New Hampshire.....	5,680.00	District of Columbia.....	770.00

¹ Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Division of Vocational Education, U. S. Office of Education.

TABLE 11.—*Expenditure of funds for defense training (instruction in engineering, science, and management) of college grade, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by State or Territory*¹

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Expenditure	State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Expenditure
1	2	1	2
Total	\$6,878,078		
Alabama	188,957	New Hampshire	12,093
Arizona	1,829	New Jersey	374,759
Arkansas	6,245	New Mexico	7,454
California	1,202,704	New York	669,068
Colorado	39,642	North Carolina	37,240
Connecticut	132,417	Ohio	298,264
Delaware	9,907	Oklahoma	122,574
Florida	33,974	Oregon	12,936
Georgia	25,230	Pennsylvania	789,343
Idaho	137	Rhode Island	124,222
Illinois	562,527	South Carolina	21,354
Indiana	251,673	South Dakota	262
Iowa	27,073	Tennessee	66,415
Kansas	67,765	Texas	609,316
Kentucky	19,306	Utah	18,469
Louisiana	67,055	Vermont	5,944
Maine	4,550	Virginia	58,850
Maryland	152,344	Washington	29,981
Massachusetts	195,980	West Virginia	23,352
Michigan	172,253	Wisconsin	110,226
Minnesota	95,942	Wyoming	2,968
Mississippi	23,896	Alaska	683
Missouri	57,537	Hawaii	2,753
Montana	12,288	District of Columbia	102,236
Nebraska	26,085		

¹ Data supplied by Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, U. S. Office of Education.

Deferred payments—In some cases, payments were made for obligations incurred during a fiscal year according to a Congressional authorization. For example, payments were made after June 30, 1945, for obligations incurred in the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 for War and Food Production Training below college grade. Such payments amounted to \$535,662.51 to schools at 38 States and Puerto Rico from July 1, 1945, to January 28, 1946. The distribution of these payments by States is indicated in table 9.

Transferred funds for food production—Funds amounting to \$1, 670,000 were transferred by the War Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture to the U. S. Office of Education for food production during wartime. These funds were to be used specifically for instruction in "Production, Conservation, and Processing of Food for Family Use" during the period June 8 to December 31, 1945. Amounts allotted from these funds are shown in table 10.

Financial Assistance for War-affected Localities

Beginning in 1940, as a result of the defense and war activities, problems of local government, including costs, increased so rapidly that it was difficult for some communities to provide public facilities and services commonly considered essential to community life. The Federal Government was asked to assist with these problems—particularly with the costs. The first Congressional authorization for the use of Federal Government funds for housing construction in defense areas was made in 1940 (P. L. 849, 76th Cong.) That law provided that a small part (3 percent) of the funds might be used for “community facilities,” including schools. But this amount proved insufficient.

In June of 1941, by provision of another law (P. L. 137, 77th Cong.) the use of \$150,000,000 was authorized “for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program.” The construction of school buildings and current school expenses were included in this law as a part of the program to be financed in part by the Federal Government. The law was administered by the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, but applications for financial assistance from school authorities were examined in the U. S. Office of Education and when such an application was approved, a “Certificate of Necessity” was issued, recommending a need for assistance.

To continue financial assistance to communities excessively burdened with war work activities, the Congress enacted a third law in January of 1942 (P. L. 409, 77th Cong.) which amended the one of the preceding June. This amendment included an authorization for an additional appropriation of \$150,000,000 over unexpended balances from the preceding authorizations. Again on July 15, 1943, and for the third time, the original law was amended (P. L. 150, 78th Cong.) this time the amendment authorized \$200,000,000 for appropriation in addition to the preceding authorizations. These laws authorizing financial assistance for education, provided that no department or agency of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school receiving such assistance. In addition, the last one specified:

That no grant, loan, or contribution for the maintenance or operation of public schools in any State shall be made without prior consultation with the State department of education and the U. S. Office of Education.

The final authorization (P. L. 125, 79th Cong.) for the use of Federal Government funds for community facilities in war affected localities was made July 3, 1945. The amount authorized for appropriation at that time was \$50,000,000. Thus a total of \$530,000,000 was authorized for appropriation for the purpose of aiding local government units affected by war activities in financing their government projects which were designated "community facilities".

Appropriation acts making funds available, in accordance with the foregoing authorizations (P. L. 849, 76th Cong., as amended) were passed as deemed necessary by the Congress throughout the period of the war. The last one (P. L. 132, 79th Cong.) dated July 5, 1945, made \$20,000,000 available. In all a total of \$517,000,000 was appropriated to assist localities in war-affected areas in the financing of their government projects⁹.

Some of the appropriation acts making funds available for allotment, specified that the amount appropriated should remain available until expended or "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 17, 1941. In others, the final date for using the funds was stated. It should be noted that the amount allotted for a given project was not in every case expended during the fiscal year in which the allotment was made. Consequently, amount allotted and expenditures may not be the same for a given year.

The accompanying tabulation (see table 12) shows, as of February 28, 1946, allotment of funds, made available for the maintenance and operation of schools during the school years of 1944-45 and 1945-46 and the accumulative allotments for extended school services (child care) by States during the entire period up to February 28, 1946.

Another tabulation (see table 13) shows accumulative allotment of funds for the construction of non-Federal school buildings, including child-care centers, by States during the entire period up to February 28, 1946. In addition to the allotments of \$36,812,556 for non-Federal construction projects shown in the tabulation, \$48,194,389 had been allotted up to February 28, 1946, for the construction of school buildings and child-care centers by the Federal Government itself. The latter amount was not available distributed by States at the time of making this study¹⁰.

⁹ Does not include an appropriation of \$17,500,000 for the District of Columbia for War Public Works.

¹⁰ Since the data in table 13 represent accumulative allotment of funds rather than yearly allotment, they are not included in the summary table of this report.

TABLE 12.—Allotment ¹ of funds, authorized by the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, for maintenance and operation of schools during the school years 1944-45 and 1945-46, by State and for extended school services during the entire period, as of February 28, 1946 ²

State, Territory or, District of Columbia	Amount for maintenance and operation of schools, by year		Amount for extended school services as of February 28, 1946
	1944-45 ³	1945-46	
1	2	3	4
Total	\$13,812,029	\$12,888,384	\$52,750,672
Alabama	951,964	925,312	834,351
Arizona	70,423	86,606	547,756
Arkansas	212,942	203,855	150,698
California	1,656,951	1,163,266	13,343,455
Colorado	75,623	107,446	335,967
Connecticut	29,635	18,741	667,811
Delaware	16,349		188,883
Florida	407,281	89,887	1,526,565
Georgia	1,547,114	1,772,300	1,915,305
Idaho	40,384	33,509	33,683
Illinois	87,914	40,150	1,984,965
Indiana	32,587	34,100	823,162
Iowa	2,078	3,355	324,000
Kansas	292,530	283,145	225,790
Kentucky	42,942	41,651	368,335
Louisiana	15,197		608,026
Maine	90,806	50,911	50,389
Maryland	4,096	6,000	1,140,901
Massachusetts	4,902	7,910	978,971
Michigan	558,054	615,528	3,433,778
Minnesota	26,303	30,284	579,821
Mississippi	236,388	220,336	330,985
Missouri	39,127	61,465	1,167,183
Montana			88,656
Nebraska	91,486	141,560	431,826
Nevada	39,230	60,864	25,342
New Hampshire			89,393
New Jersey	15,770	9,473	926,414
New Mexico	6,138	5,307	
New York	33,709	57,977	2,638,625
North Carolina	43,730	82,959	1,128,294
North Dakota			21,306
Ohio	153,011	138,739	3,087,867
Oklahoma	495,716	292,491	411,741
Oregon	990,523	1,812,373	1,044,094
Pennsylvania	54,222	43,356	964,879
Rhode Island	29,393	43,653	266,471
South Carolina	240,637	211,706	783,123
South Dakota	59,200	82,876	31,627
Tennessee	1,490,273	1,739,575	1,008,762
Texas	985,479	1,021,917	1,444,254
Utah			666,875
Vermont			71,803
Virginia	188,462	47,443	804,011
Washington	2,370,631	1,209,283	3,910,762
West Virginia			102,241
Wisconsin	54,054	58,480	442,870
Wyoming	28,775	32,595	56,931
Alaska			26,363
Hawaii			246,021
District of Columbia			489,341

¹ The amount allotted does not necessarily equal the amount approved for final payment owing to necessary adjustments in projects.

² Data supplied by Statistics Division, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency.

³ Data represents audited costs for most projects.

TABLE 13.—*Allotment*¹ of funds authorized by the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, for the construction of non-Federal school buildings, as of February 28, 1946²

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amount ³	State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amount ³
1	2	1	2
Total	\$36,812,556		
Alabama	1,297,139	Nevada	37,726
Arizona	475,738	New Hampshire	
Arkansas	508,384	New Jersey	91,704
California	4,012,954	New Mexico	48,593
Colorado	223,504	New York	198,816
Connecticut	893,831		
Delaware	155,154	North Carolina	655,602
Florida	1,162,292	North Dakota	
Georgia	1,175,034	Ohio	758,304
Idaho	2,665	Oklahoma	105,497
Illinois	1,698,272	Oregon	517,210
Indiana	1,896,493	Pennsylvania	483,126
Iowa	31,235	Rhode Island	
Kansas	111,468	South Carolina	138,150
Kentucky	45,885	South Dakota	
Louisiana	83,076	Tennessee	671,460
Maine	382,414	Texas	4,448,947
Maryland	1,115,048	Utah	112,156
Massachusetts	62,744	Vermont	
Michigan	3,367,289	Virginia	1,667,606
Minnesota	26,265	Washington	4,838,609
Mississippi	472,911	West Virginia	71,647
Missouri	721,724	Wisconsin	285,618
Montana		Wyoming	12,216
Nebraska	36,737	Alaska	82,000
		District of Columbia	1,629,313

¹ The amount allotted does not necessarily equal the amount approved for final payment, owing to necessary adjustments in projects.

² Data supplied by Statistics Division, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency.

³ In addition to allotments indicated, allotments were made for school buildings constructed for the Federal Government itself; total for the latter, as of Feb. 28, 1946, was \$48,194,389.

Allotment of Funds for School Lunches

The allotment of funds for school lunches through the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture is indicated in table 14. The total amount allotted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, was \$47,844,050 and for the year ended June 30, 1946, \$57,500,000.

Public Works Advance Planning

A provision in P. L. 49, 79th Congress authorizes the use of \$17,500,000 for Public Works Advance Planning under the direction of the Public Works Administration, Federal Works Agency. In another law, \$12,500,000 additional funds were provided for the same purpose. These amounts were made available for the purpose of carrying out provisions of Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. The two amounts

TABLE 14.—Allotment of Federal Government funds¹ for school lunch program during fiscal years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, by State or Territory²

State, Territory or, District of Columbia	1945	1946	State, Territory or, District of Columbia	1945	1946
1	2	3	1	3	2
Total	\$47,844,050	\$57,500,000			
Alabama	1,555,450	2,206,100	New Jersey	931,010	1,031,425
Arizona	308,001	288,190	New Mexico	234,228	297,000
Arkansas	1,055,954	1,651,330	New York	3,048,055	3,772,061
California	1,745,650	1,903,322			
Colorado	284,148	381,929	North Carolina	2,518,649	2,932,477
Connecticut	238,179	345,525	North Dakota	129,172	180,900
			Ohio	1,745,028	1,953,058
Delaware	161,334	180,198	Oklahoma	1,097,160	1,453,800
Florida	1,060,769	1,133,184	Oregon	350,235	420,369
Georgia	2,565,362	2,781,758	Pennsylvania	940,700	1,237,300
Idaho	201,213	235,933			
Illinois	2,504,663	2,554,343	Rhode Island	162,781	218,190
Indiana	911,842	1,261,808	South Carolina	2,320,411	2,180,550
			South Dakota	180,788	192,850
Iowa	583,452	965,130	Tennessee	1,764,276	2,141,802
Kansas	456,283	617,650	Texas	3,141,882	3,759,286
Kentucky	1,234,912	1,682,500	Utah	318,143	290,252
Louisiana	1,536,351	1,730,240			
Maine	250,431	324,800	Vermont	78,825	120,810
Maryland	305,397	450,067	Virginia	966,064	1,256,121
			Washington	657,097	687,104
Massachusetts	876,207	1,058,773	West Virginia	853,764	1,272,707
Michigan	1,524,199	1,563,536	Wisconsin	712,941	926,797
Minnesota	960,552	1,097,120	Wyoming	110,637	138,332
Mississippi	1,024,684	1,685,600			
Missouri	1,046,779	1,519,539	Alaska	10,704	15,000
Montana	119,120	197,586	Hawaii	306,596	312,000
			Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	2,412,235	2,300,000
Nebraska	194,230	312,800			
Nevada	27,612	43,086	District of Columbia	36,686	76,162
New Hampshire	93,209	161,600			

¹ Includes \$5,796,384 worth of commodities distributed in 1945 and \$6,782,500 worth in 1946.

² Data supplied by Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

indicated were included for the specific purpose of making loans to localities without interest to enable them to make school building surveys.

Education of Veterans

Expenditure of Federal Government funds in accordance with the terms of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P. L. 346, 78th Cong.) as amended, for the tuition and subsistence of veterans in approved schools throughout the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, amounted to \$24,973,000. The amount expended for this purpose during the 1946 fiscal year is not available at the time this report was made. However, it is

evident from preliminary data that are available, that the expenditures will greatly exceed those of the preceding year. Expenditures for this purpose are administered by the United States Veterans' Administration.

FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES, SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY BE USED FOR EDUCATION

Percentage grants from certain annual receipts of the Federal Government are made to those States within whose boundaries such moneys are derived. It is evident that these grants are different in two respects from those described on the foregoing pages. They are made from special rather than the general revenues of the Federal Government and they are applicable to certain States only. In most cases they are small in amount, but a few States receive from such sources a significant part of the funds needed by their schools.

Funds from income of national forests—A law enacted in 1907 provided for the payment of 10 percent of all moneys derived chiefly from timber and grazing rights, received annually from each forest reserve to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest is situated. That law was amended May 23, 1908, so as to increase the grants to 25 percent and the law, as amended, has continued in effect to the present time. Forty States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico received such funds during the fiscal year 1945. (Data for 1946 were not available at the time this report was made.)

It should be noted in this connection that the enabling act of June 20, 1910, for Arizona and New Mexico provides that the title to lands granted to these States, respectively, for their common schools (when such lands are situated within national forests now existing or proclaimed in these States) shall not be vested in the States until said lands are restored to the public domain. Therefore, any income from such school lands goes to the Federal Government rather than to these States, but the act provides for the transfer of funds in lieu thereof to them as follows:

TABLE 15.—*Funds paid to 40 States and 2 Territories for roads and schools from receipts during 1945 of national forest reserves within their respective boundaries*¹

State or Territory	Amount	State or Territory	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total.....	\$4,003,031.39		
Alabama.....	33,856.07	Nevada.....	25,306.45
Arizona.....	142,838.23	New Hampshire.....	22,560.94
Arkansas.....	200,814.00	New Mexico.....	77,371.44
California.....	364,102.03	North Carolina.....	66,519.96
Colorado.....	143,348.21	North Dakota.....	17.91
Florida.....	57,014.50	Ohio.....	6,652.88
Georgia.....	27,347.28	Oklahoma.....	19,901.23
Idaho.....	220,762.86	Oregon.....	600,148.65
Illinois.....	9,388.49	Pennsylvania.....	20,523.20
Indiana.....	1,059.89	South Carolina.....	54,409.96
Iowa.....	337.32	South Dakota.....	41,183.77
Kentucky.....	24,526.30	Tennessee.....	27,491.43
Louisiana.....	49,931.46	Texas.....	101,406.97
Maine.....	1,570.49	Utah.....	76,639.94
Michigan.....	39,283.97	Vermont.....	17,995.67
Minnesota.....	52,246.54	Virginia.....	23,270.49
Mississippi.....	504,735.77	Washington.....	639,085.59
Missouri.....	11,608.58	West Virginia.....	20,554.32
Montana.....	138,363.44	Wisconsin.....	23,794.32
Nebraska.....	6,471.84	Wyoming.....	77,171.31
		Alaska.....	25,380.51
		Puerto Rico.....	6,037.18

¹ Data supplied by Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A sum bearing the same relation to the total yearly income of all national forests within each State as the area of school lands within such forests bears to the total area of the forests is paid to the State for its common schools. Accordingly, for 1945, Arizona was paid \$35,473.24 and New Mexico \$335.84.

Funds paid to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920—Under a law enacted in 1920, an amount equal to 37½ percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral lands in the public domain is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. This provision, of course, affects only those States in which such lands are located. The law specifies that the funds may be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as to the legislatures of the respective States may direct. Payments were made to 21 States during the year ended June 30, 1945. (Data for the year 1946 were not available at the time this report was made.) See table 16 for the amounts each State received in 1945.

TABLE 16.—*Payments to 21 States from receipts under section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945*¹

State	Amount	State	Amount
1	2	1	2
Total	\$3,770,382.55		
Alabama	7.50	Montana	171,108.68
Arizona	1,314.18	Nebraska	67.50
Arkansas	573.19	Nevada	5,587.70
California	1,186,448.78	New Mexico	624,785.90
Colorado	150,100.53	North Dakota	17,683.75
Idaho	207.62	Oklahoma	3,805.05
Kansas	27,868.28	Oregon	1,029.19
Louisiana	7,866.88	South Dakota	2,463.91
Michigan	1,236.66	Utah	128,584.56
Mississippi	90.93	Washington	747.08
		Wyoming	1,438,804.68

¹ Data supplied by the General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Funds paid to States from receipts of the Grazing Act of June 28, 1934
Under the terms of this law, 50 percent of the receipts from each national grazing district is paid to the State in which the grazing district is located to be used as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing district is situated. Also, 25 percent of the receipts from each grazing district located on Indian land ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws is paid to the State in which such land is located for the benefit of county schools and roads of the respective counties. The names of the States which received funds from this source during the fiscal year 1945 and amounts received are indicated in table 17. (Data for 1946 not available at the time of this report.)

TABLE 17.—*Payments to States from receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945*¹

State or Territory	Amount
Total	\$382,585.24
Arizona	19,923.60
California	9,883.81
Colorado	25,751.84
Idaho	38,925.98
Montana	26,480.71
Nevada	59,206.00
New Mexico	59,138.80
Oregon	26,017.97
Utah	66,539.95
Wyoming	50,716.58

¹ Data supplied by Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Other minor payments of Federal Government funds to the States which may be used for education purposes—There are provisions other than those described in the three foregoing sections for the payment of Federal Government funds to the States, or to certain States, for education or which may be used for such purposes. However, the amounts paid and the number of States receiving such payments are small. The three following examples are illustrative of these provisions. For many years payments, for the benefit of public roads or schools, have been made to the States in which public lands are sold during the year in the form of small percentage grants from the sale of such lands. Since public land sales are now limited to a small number of States and have diminished in volume, the total of these grants now seldom exceeds \$3,000 a year. Five States—California, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—received grants of \$50,000 each during the year 1946 and, in addition, the sum of \$75,000 was made available for certain maintenance costs to assist them with the support of their State marine schools. Under a law enacted in 1919, two counties in the State of Oregon are paid each year for schools, roads, or port districts in which certain lands, turned back to the United States Government from previous owners, are located, 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of such lands or from the sale of timber thereon.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A number of activities pertaining to education are carried on for the benefit of the country as a whole by agencies of the Federal Government. These agencies are financed in most cases by funds authorized in the annual appropriation acts for the respective departments of Government of which they are constituent parts. The research work of the U. S. Office of Education and the provision for its support in connection with the annual appropriation act for the Federal Security Agency are examples of the work and methods of supporting such agencies.

In some cases, the Congress authorizes the use of Federal Government funds for schools on reservations belonging to or under direct control of the Government. The schools of the Panama Canal Zone, for example, are supported in large part by funds authorized in the annual appropriation act which provides for the expense of civil government in that Zone. Funds for the education of Indians are authorized in connection with the annual

TABLE 18.—*Funds provided by the Federal Government for services rendered by its own agencies or by other agencies serving the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946*

Agency	Amount
U. S. Office of Education ¹	\$1,676,663
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation ²	473,388
Office of Indian Affairs	9,847,243
United States Military Academy	6,007,000
United States Naval Academy ³	3,484,072
Public Schools, District of Columbia ⁴	1,255,655
Public Schools, Panama Canal Zone ⁴	675,000
National Training School for Boys	444,534
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	167,000
Books and other supplies for the blind	115,000
Howard University	911,000
Education Program, War Relocation Centers	325,681

appropriation act for the Department of the Interior. For the fiscal year 1946, the appropriation for the latter purpose amounted to \$9,847,243. This amount was the total for the support and maintenance of all Indian day and boarding school facilities, for the payment of tuition for Indian pupils in various State public schools and other educational institutions, for school lunches and clothing for school children, for school supervision, and for other education purposes.

In the District of Columbia, local government expenses are met in part by taxes levied on local taxpayers and in part by the taxpayers of the entire country. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, the Congress authorized an appropriation of \$6,000,000 from the Treasury of the United States for Government expenses in the District of Columbia. Certain other funds for the District of Columbia that year were derived from revenue coming from the taxpayers of the entire country, but the appropriation mentioned was the chief one provided. Expenditures for all local Government purposes in the District of Columbia in 1945 amounted to approximately \$63,000,000. Therefore, the Federal Government contributed about 9.5 percent to the expenses for local government in the District of Columbia that year. The expenses of the public schools of the District amounted to \$13,217,423.63 in 1945 and 9.5 percent of this (the estimated part supplied by the Federal Government) amounts to \$1,255,655.19.

¹ Does not include transferred funds for expense of the Surplus Property Utilization Division.

² For administrative services in the District of Columbia only.

³ Does not include pay of midshipmen.

⁴ Data for fiscal year 1945.

The Federal Government provided education facilities for children of Japanese ancestry in connection with the War Relocation Centers during the time, 1943 to 1946, inclusive, these Centers were in operation. A total of \$6,307,711, as reported by the War Relocation Authority, was expended for this purpose during the 4 years. The expenditure in 1943 was \$2,128,635; in 1944, \$2,214,205; in 1945, \$1,639,190; and in 1946 it was \$325,681.

The accompanying tabulation lists a number of agencies of, or acting for, the Federal Government whose services relate wholly or chiefly to education to show the amount appropriated for or expended by each such agency for the year ended June 30, 1946. The list is not exhaustive, but it does include many of the most important ones.

SUMMARY, 1946

Funds for education, or closely related purposes, amounting to \$141,582,475.17¹¹ were made available by the Federal Government for distribution to the States and Territories, or to individual schools within them, during the year ended June 30, 1946. In addition, about \$8,000,000 from special revenues, such as national forest receipts, were paid for the benefit of schools and roads to those States within whose boundaries such revenues were derived.

Of the funds which were provided for education, or related purposes, in the respective States and Territories in 1946, somewhat less than half, or \$69,070,505, came from regular appropriations and the remainder, \$72,511,970, from appropriations for emergency purposes. The nonemergency funds were provided for five specific education purposes: The further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Emergency funds were provided for the following purposes: Defense and war work training, food production, maintenance and operation of schools and child-care centers, and school lunches.

Regular fund allotment.—More funds were made available for three of the five regular education activities in 1946 than previously. The increases were for agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, and vocational

¹¹ Amount of funds allotted for school buildings by years was not available and consequently is not included in this total.

rehabilitation. Under terms of the present laws, funds for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions and for vocational education at the secondary level have not increased since 1939; those for agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension service reached the maximum amount in 1940 under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones law, but other funds were made available for these purposes in 1946. The amounts made available for 1946 follow: \$5,030,000 for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions; \$7,206,208 for agricultural experiment stations; \$23,394,063 for cooperative agricultural extension service; \$21,768,122 for vocational education at the secondary school level; and \$11,672,112 for vocational rehabilitation. The greatest increases over previous years were for agricultural extension service and vocational rehabilitation.

Bases for distributing the funds—Funds provided for the five purposes named in the preceding paragraph are allotted to the States and Territories as flat grants and on the basis of their population. Under the terms of the oldest laws, the former method is used. In most cases, later laws in addition to providing specified amounts for each State and Territory, provide funds for distribution to them in accordance with the population, or certain elements of the population of each. Of the regular funds provided in 1946, about one-fourth were distributed as flat grants, about one-half according to population, and the remaining one-fourth as needed to comply with the appropriation act providing the funds.

Emergency funds were allotted where needed in the form of flat grants to institutions, individuals, and States. The needs were determined in various ways by officials in charge of the allotments with the idea of creating employment, of assisting communities with their tax burdens, and of providing needed education facilities for defense and war training.

Agencies which administer funds for education—Approximately 44 percent of all regular funds were allotted through and expended under the administration of the Division of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder was administered through the U. S. Office of Education and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency.

TABLE 19.—Summary: Funds ¹ provided by the Federal Government for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them for the fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated, ended June 30, 1946

PART I. FUNDS FOR REGULAR SCHOOL PURPOSES

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts provided for—					Total
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension service	Vocational ed- ucation below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	\$5,030,000.00	\$7,206,208.00	\$23,394,062.71	\$21,768,122.03	\$11,672,112.27	\$69,070,505.01
Alabama	102,332.47	179,423.98	869,442.90	559,762.38	206,040.27	1,917,002.00
Arizona	75,698.05	104,392.26	144,133.39	118,855.31	35,993.87	479,072.88
Arkansas	92,248.29	159,148.00	722,204.46	421,585.85	155,746.40	1,542,943.00
California	148,833.74	178,718.14	553,533.02	917,860.82	664,186.20	2,467,131.92
Colorado	82,820.14	114,243.47	294,501.09	182,317.35	52,169.64	726,051.69
Connecticut	89,507.51	114,382.95	153,648.86	234,321.22	265,157.35	857,017.89
Delaware	73,041.61	95,622.44	85,582.98	110,000.00	90,807.29	455,054.32
Florida	91,655.11	127,680.70	283,588.93	287,211.22	317,939.17	1,108,075.13
Georgia	105,650.94	184,499.88	909,953.95	597,348.76	751,139.92	2,548,593.45
Idaho	75,990.36	105,404.82	218,618.48	126,585.03	34,774.38	561,373.07
Illinois	160,130.90	183,841.72	708,099.02	1,055,866.15	525,176.26	2,633,114.05
Indiana	109,121.30	158,142.18	572,673.70	541,492.32	241,721.05	1,623,150.55
Iowa	98,969.15	159,803.53	651,080.24	453,387.59	114,000.76	1,477,241.27
Kansas	90,554.99	143,614.75	481,355.52	318,367.75	134,960.89	1,168,853.90
Kentucky	102,477.04	178,327.80	826,049.59	555,610.17	193,394.91	1,853,853.51
Louisiana	96,978.98	151,211.39	578,361.14	423,450.12	198,446.01	1,448,447.54
Maine	79,669.36	112,408.10	196,747.22	151,731.65	90,456.56	631,012.89
Maryland	90,785.79	122,781.37	230,678.92	265,628.97	112,532.05	822,407.10
Massachusetts	119,266.57	110,231.15	159,998.53	492,169.48	202,228.28	1,083,894.01
Michigan	129,367.73	169,697.18	621,760.18	753,812.81	634,276.59	2,309,534.49
Minnesota	101,868.41	152,041.49	611,010.78	473,927.91	189,436.99	1,498,287.58
Mississippi	94,923.88	168,610.71	876,786.85	480,609.67	259,581.02	1,880,511.83
Missouri	113,194.22	173,175.72	767,554.75	626,624.45	218,221.84	1,898,770.98
Montana	76,385.05	106,687.31	227,110.21	123,282.67	77,036.44	610,501.68
Nebraska	85,017.57	131,505.16	418,280.45	240,958.70	120,324.55	996,086.43
Nevada	71,258.25	92,962.52	95,253.59	110,000.00	8,147.93	377,622.29
New Hampshire	75,609.75	99,216.35	106,891.26	112,435.44	34,672.97	428,825.77
New Jersey	117,479.80	123,865.35	192,683.31	500,581.81	328,906.77	1,263,517.04

TABLE 19.—Summary: Funds¹ provided by the Federal Government for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them for the fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated, ended June 30, 1946—CONTINUED

PART I. FUNDS FOR REGULAR SCHOOL PURPOSES—Continued

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts provided for—					Total
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension service	Vocational ed- ucation below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Mexico	76,069.62	105,725.69	210,251.59	124,461.25	43,460.72	559,968.87
New York	223,836.92	192,351.45	594,569.75	1,623,841.84	803,596.54	3,438,196.50
North Carolina	110,762.80	204,926.05	1,067,925.46	711,111.19	478,595.44	2,573,320.94
North Dakota	77,326.39	116,411.59	320,901.68	161,385.04	43,377.97	719,403.57
Ohio	148,636.31	191,527.46	765,786.65	980,209.00	305,167.77	2,391,528.09
Oklahoma	96,663.64	163,409.01	672,810.50	432,911.77	205,347.02	1,571,143.94
Oregon	82,436.51	114,669.53	232,376.85	182,164.06	84,035.29	705,702.24
Pennsylvania	182,990.38	236,599.59	762,644.58	1,351,980.64	902,151.15	3,436,366.34
Rhode Island	78,141.40	92,653.11	64,540.52	133,344.24	65,910.05	434,589.32
South Carolina	91,682.40	154,344.59	616,867.07	385,233.22	233,062.19	1,481,189.47
South Dakota	77,338.09	116,082.74	329,978.70	155,838.28	42,421.24	721,659.05
Tennessee	103,278.40	173,564.08	824,148.15	555,549.66	321,899.27	1,978,439.56
Texas	143,212.13	251,288.81	1,466,322.39	1,115,951.47	535,318.33	3,512,093.13
Utah	76,280.66	101,336.91	173,469.78	115,254.88	56,896.23	523,238.46
Vermont	74,099.89	101,274.80	139,879.30	112,367.35	63,280.00	490,901.94
Virginia	100,561.32	167,043.23	672,554.85	494,375.17	161,011.99	1,595,546.56
Washington	89,815.07	126,025.87	307,697.41	270,750.07	148,293.58	942,582.00
West Virginia	91,707.16	150,514.12	420,705.53	347,643.27	254,938.66	1,265,508.74
Wisconsin	105,809.17	155,188.75	601,329.69	511,008.43	392,115.21	1,765,451.25
Wyoming	72,861.72	97,294.44	158,932.91	110,000.00	31,856.41	470,945.48
Alaska ²	50,000.00	44,940.15	23,950.00	80,000.00		198,890.15
Hawaii	74,831.46	99,727.90	153,900.84	110,000.00	51,595.93	490,056.13
Puerto Rico ²	50,000.00	147,647.71	244,935.19	385,449.91	112,402.32	940,435.13
District of Columbia				85,493.89	107,900.00	193,393.89

TABLE 19.—Summary: Funds¹ provided by the Federal Government for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them, for the fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated, ended June 30, 1946—CONTINUED

PART II. FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY SCHOOL PURPOSES

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts provided for—					Total ¹	Grand total ¹
	Defense train- ing in secondary schools ³	Food produc- tion training in secondary schools ⁴	Maintenance and operation of schools in war work areas ⁵	School lunches ⁶			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	\$535,662.53	\$1,587,923.63	\$12,898,394	\$57,500,000	\$72,511,970.16	\$141,582,475.17	
Alabama			925,312	2,206,100	3,131,412.00	5,048,414.00	
Arizona	8,228.64	6,490.00	86,606	288,190	389,514.64	868,587.52	
Arkansas	59,614.51	80,890.00	203,855	1,651,330	1,995,689.51	3,538,632.51	
California	17,660.69	37,860.00	1,163,266	1,903,322	3,122,108.69	5,589,240.61	
Colorado	1,594.14	8,580.00	107,446	381,929	499,549.14	1,225,600.83	
Connecticut			18,741	345,525	364,266.00	1,221,283.89	
Delaware	150.00	4,780.00		180,198	185,128.00	640,182.32	
Florida	1,478.58	33,580.00		1,133,184	1,258,129.58	2,366,204.71	
Georgia	30,273.69	152,810.00	89,887	2,781,758	4,737,141.69	7,285,735.14	
Idaho	902.33	12,680.00	33,509	235,933	283,024.33	844,397.40	
Illinois	1,782.72	51,760.00	40,150	2,554,343	2,648,035.72	5,281,149.77	
Indiana		4,860.00	34,100	1,261,808	1,300,768.00	2,923,918.55	
Iowa	7,695.00	3,580.00	3,355	965,130	979,760.00	2,457,001.27	
Kansas	48,010.19		283,145	617,650	948,805.19	2,117,659.09	
Kentucky	11,276.85	71,920.00	41,651	1,682,500	1,807,347.85	3,663,207.36	
Louisiana	1,247.06	91,580.00		1,730,240	1,823,067.06	3,271,514.60	
Maine			50,911	324,800	375,711.00	1,006,723.89	
Maryland	28.55	18,100.00	6,000	450,067	474,195.55	1,296,602.65	
Massachusetts			7,910	1,058,773	1,066,683.00	2,150,577.01	
Michigan	1,580.13	23,610.00	615,528	1,563,536	2,204,264.13	4,513,798.62	
Minnesota	29,266.04	54,140.00	30,284	1,097,120	1,210,810.04	2,709,097.62	
Mississippi	5,000.00	75,050.00	220,336	1,685,600	1,965,986.00	3,866,497.83	
Missouri	281.61	68,130.00	61,465	1,519,539	1,649,415.61	3,548,186.59	
Montana	1,002.40	12,930.00		197,586	211,518.40	822,020.08	
Nebraska		2,633.63	141,560	312,800	457,434.73	1,453,521.16	
Nevada			60,864	43,086	103,950.00	481,572.29	
New Hampshire	172.95	5,680.00		161,600	167,452.95	596,278.72	
New Jersey		11,420.00	9,473	1,031,425	1,052,318.00	2,315,835.04	

